

attention to me now. I will be as clear as possible. A copy of these instructions will be available in the jury room for you to consult if you find it necessary.

Role of the Court

My duty at this point is to instruct you as to the law. It is your duty to accept these instructions of law and apply them to the facts as you determine them, just as it has been my duty to preside over the trial and decide what testimony and evidence is relevant under the law for your consideration.

On these legal matters, you must take the law as I give it to you. If any attorney has stated a legal principle different from any that I state to you in my instructions, it is my instructions that you must follow. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. You must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you.

In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore others; they are all equally important. You must not read into these instructions or into anything the court may have said or done any suggestion as to what verdict you should return--that is a matter entirely up to you.

Duty of the Jury

Your duty is to decide the fact issues in the case and arrive, if you can, at a verdict. You, the members of the jury, are the sole and exclusive judges of the facts. You pass upon the weight of the evidence; you determine the credibility of the witnesses; you resolve such conflicts as there may be in the testimony; and you draw whatever reasonable inferences you decide to draw from the facts as you determine them.

In determining the facts you must rely upon your own recollection of the evidence. None of what the lawyers have said in their opening statements, in their closing

arguments, in their objections, or in their questions, is evidence. Nor is anything I may have said evidence.

The evidence before you consists of just three things: the testimony given by witnesses that was received in evidence, the exhibits that were received in evidence, and any stipulations of the parties that were received in evidence.

Testimony consists of the answers that were given by the witnesses to the questions that were permitted either here in court or in the depositions that were read into evidence. Please remember that questions are never evidence; only answers are evidence. However, at times, during the course of this trial, counsel for the plaintiff and defendants may have incorporated into their questions statements that they have asked the witness to assume as true. If the witness denied the truth of these statements, and if no other evidence was introduced to prove the assumed fact was true, then you may not consider it to be true simply because it was contained in a lawyer's question. On the other hand, if the witness acknowledged the truth of the statement, you may, of course, consider the witness's answer as evidence that the statement is in fact true. Also, you may not consider any answer that I directed you to disregard or what I directed be stricken from the record. Likewise, you may not consider anything you heard about the contents of any exhibit that was not received in evidence.

It is the duty of the attorney for each side of a case to object when the other side offers testimony or other evidence that the attorney believes is not properly admissible. Counsel also has the right and duty to ask the court to make rulings of law and to request conferences at the side bar out of the hearing of the jury. All such questions of law must be decided by me. You should not show any prejudice against any attorney or party because the attorney objected to

the admissibility of evidence, or asked for a conference out of the hearing of the jury, or asked me for a ruling on the law.

I also ask you to draw no inference from my rulings or from the fact that upon occasion I asked questions of certain witnesses. My rulings were no more than applications of the law and my questions were only intended for clarification or to expedite matters. You are expressly to understand that I have no opinion as to the verdict you should render in this case.

Duty of Impartially

You are to perform your duty of finding the facts without bias or prejudice or sympathy as to any party, for all parties are equal under the law. You are to perform your final duty in an attitude of complete fairness and impartially. You are not to be swayed by rhetoric or emotional appeals.

It must be clear to you that if you were to let prejudice or bias or sympathy interfere with your thinking, there would be a risk that you would not arrive at a true and just verdict. So do not be guided by anything except clear thinking and calm analysis of the evidence. Your verdict will be determined by the conclusions you reach, no matter whom the verdict helps or hurts.

Burden of Proof: Preponderance of the Evidence

As you know, this is a civil case. In order to prevail in a civil case, a party who is making a claim against another party has what we call the “burden of proof,” which is the burden of establishing each of the essential elements of the claim by a preponderance of the credible evidence.

Here, the party that is making a claim is the plaintiff, Gabriel Diaz.

In this civil trial, it is plaintiff’s burden to establish each and every element of his claim by a preponderance of the credible evidence. The “credible evidence” means such

testimony, exhibits, or other evidence that you find worthy of belief. To establish an element of a claim by a preponderance of credible evidence means to prove that that element is more likely true than not true. If plaintiff fails to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, any element of his claim, then you must find for the defendants on that claim.

What does a “preponderance of the evidence” mean? A preponderance of the evidence means the greater weight of the evidence. It refers to the quality and persuasiveness of the evidence, not to the number of witnesses or documents. In determining whether a claim has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, you may consider the relevant testimony of all witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and all the relevant exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them.

If you find that the credible evidence on a given issue is in balance or evenly divided between the parties -- that is, it is equally probable that one side is right as it is that the other side is right -- or that the evidence produced by the party having the burden of proof is outweighed by evidence against his claim, then you must decide that issue against the party having the burden of proof, or the plaintiff in this case. That is because the party bearing the burden, in this case the plaintiff, must prove more than simple equality of evidence -- he must prove the element at issue by a preponderance of the evidence. On the other hand, the party with the burden of proof need prove no more than a preponderance. So long as you find that the scales tip, however slightly, in favor of that party -- that what he claims is more likely true than not true -- then the element will have been proved by a preponderance of evidence.

Direct and Circumstantial Evidence

In deciding whether a party meets its burden of proof, you may consider both direct evidence and circumstantial evidence.

Direct evidence is evidence that proves a disputed fact directly. It does not require any other evidence. It does not require you to draw any inferences. A witness's testimony is direct evidence when the witness testifies to what he/she saw, heard, or felt. In other words, when a witness testified about what is known from his/her own personal knowledge by virtue of his/her own sense, what he/she saw, touched, or heard – that is direct evidence. The only question is whether you believe the witness's testimony. A document or physical object may also be direct evidence when it can prove a material fact by itself, without any other evidence or inference. You may, of course, have to determine the genuineness of the document or object.

Circumstantial evidence is evidence that tends to prove a disputed fact by proof of other facts. To give a simple example, suppose that when you came into the courthouse today the sun was shining and it was a nice day, but that the courtroom blinds were drawn and you could not look outside. Then later, as you were sitting here, people began walking in with wet umbrellas and, soon after, others walked in with wet raincoats.

Now, on our assumed facts, you cannot look outside of the courtroom and you cannot see whether or not it is raining. So you have no direct evidence of that fact. But, on the combination of the facts about the umbrellas and the raincoats, it would be reasonable for you to conclude that it had begun raining.

That is all there is to circumstantial evidence. Using your reason and experience, you infer from established facts the existence or the nonexistence of some other fact.

The law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is of no less value than direct evidence and you can consider either or both, and can give them such weight as you conclude is warranted.

You are to consider all the evidence in the case, both direct and circumstantial, in determining what the facts are, and in arriving at your verdict.

Witness Credibility

It must be clear to you by now that the parties are asking you to draw very different conclusions in the case. An important part of that decision will involve making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses you have listened to and observed. In making these judgments, you should carefully scrutinize all of the testimony of each witness, the circumstances under which each witness testified, and any other matter in evidence that may help you to decide the truth and the importance of each witness's testimony.

Your decision whether or not to believe a witness may depend on how that witness impressed you. Was the witness candid, frank, and forthright; or did the witness seem to be evasive or suspect in some way? How did the way the witness testified on direct-examination compare with how the witness testified on cross-examination? Was the witness consistent or contradictory? Did the witness appear to know what he or she was talking about? Did the witness strike you as someone who was trying to report his or her knowledge accurately? These are examples of the kinds of common sense questions you should ask yourselves in deciding whether a witness is or is not truthful.

How much you choose to believe a witness may also be influenced by the witness's bias. Does the witness have a relationship with any of the parties that may affect how he or she testified? Does the witness have some incentive, loyalty or motive that might cause him or her to shade the truth? Does the witness have some bias, prejudice or hostility that may cause the witness -- consciously or not -- to give you something other than a completely accurate account of the facts he or she testified to? However, an interested witness is not necessarily less credible than a disinterested witness. The fact that a witness is interested in the outcome of the

case does not mean that the witness has not told the truth. It is for you to determine from the witness's demeanor on the stand and such other tests as your experience dictates whether or not the witness's testimony has been colored, intentionally or unintentionally, by the witness's interest.

You should also consider whether the witness had an opportunity to observe the facts he or she testified about, and whether the witness's recollection of the facts stands up in light of the other evidence in the case.

If you find that any statement made by a witness was false, in whole or in part, you may disregard the particular part you find to be false or you may disregard the witness' entire testimony as not worthy of belief.

In other words, what you must try to do in deciding credibility is to size up a person just as you would in any important matter where you are trying to decide if a person is truthful, straightforward, and accurate in his or her recollection.

PART II: SUBSTANTIVE LAW

A. The Statute, Its Function, and Elements of Claim for Relief

Plaintiff asserts a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

In order to prevail in this case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, plaintiff must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

- 1) Defendant's conduct deprived the plaintiff of a right protected by the Constitution of the United States; and
- 2) Defendant's conduct was a proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by the plaintiff.

I will explain these elements to you.

1. First Element: Deprivation of Constitutional Right

First, plaintiff must show that he was intentionally or recklessly deprived of a constitutional right by the defendant. Specifically, the plaintiff must show, by a preponderance of the credible evidence, that (a) defendant committed the act alleged by plaintiff; (b) the alleged act caused the plaintiff to suffer the loss of a constitutional right; and (c) in performing the act alleged, defendant acted intentionally or recklessly.

1. *Commission of Alleged Acts*

The first thing for you to determine is whether the defendants committed the acts alleged by plaintiff. If you find that plaintiff has failed to prove by a preponderance of the credible evidence that the defendant committed the acts alleged by plaintiff, you must find in favor of the defendant.

2. *Loss of a Constitutional Right*

If you determine that the defendants committed the act alleged by plaintiff, you must next determine whether that act caused plaintiff to suffer the loss of a constitutional right.

Plaintiff is suing for a single claim arising under the Fourth Amendment. That claim is excessive force.

EXCESSIVE FORCE

The plaintiff alleges that the defendants violated his Fourth Amendment rights by using excessive force. Defendants dispute plaintiff's version of events, and contend that their actions were justified, reasonable under the circumstances, and in accordance with the existing law. Therefore, you must first determine whose version of events you believe.

In order to find for plaintiff on this claim, you must find three (3) things: first, that he suffered a physical injury; second, that the injury suffered was proximately caused by the

intentional actions or conduct of defendant, and no one else, directed at the plaintiff; and third, that the amount of force used was in excess of what a reasonable officer would have used under similar circumstances.

Even if you find that there was some forcible contact between the plaintiff and the defendants, that mere fact would not be sufficient by itself to demonstrate that the defendants violated the plaintiff's constitutional rights.³ In fact, in restraining an individual or taking an individual into custody, a police officer is not constitutionally required to be courteous. That means that "evil intentions" will not be considered excessive force if the force that was used was in fact reasonable.⁴ In other words, a police officer's good intentions will not make an excessive use of force permissible, and his bad intentions will not make a reasonable use of force excessive.⁵

Every person has the right not to be subjected to unreasonable or excessive force by a law enforcement officer. On the other hand, an officer has the right to use such force as is necessary under a given set of circumstances. You must determine: 1) whether there was any force used against the plaintiff; 2) if there was force used against the plaintiff, whether the force was used by the defendants; and 3) if the defendants used force against the plaintiff, whether the force was unnecessary, unreasonable, or excessively violent. Force is unnecessary, unreasonable or excessively violent if the officer exceeded that degree of force which a reasonable and prudent

³ See Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 396 (1989); Saucier v. Katz, 533 U.S. 194, 208 (2001); see also instructions given by Hon. Judge Robert P. Patterson in Butler v. Kibel, et al., 10 CV 7974 (S.D.N.Y. – delivered on February 17, 2012).

⁴ See Graham, 490 U.S. at 397; Anderson v. Branan, 17 F.3d 552, 559 (2d Cir. 1994); Kash v. Honey, 38 Fed. Appx. 73, 76 (2d Cir. 2002).

⁵ Adapted from the instructions given by Hon. Brian M. Cogan in Ivan Kimbrough v. Detective John R. Nixon, et al., 10 CV 1088 (E.D.N.Y.); see also instructions given by Hon. Judge Andrew L. Carter in Thomas v. City of New York, et al., 09 CV 3162 (S.D.N.Y. – delivered on July 5, 2012).

law enforcement officer would have applied under the same circumstances.⁶ In determining whether the constitutional line has been crossed, you must analyze the totality of the circumstances.⁷ Although the severity of plaintiff's alleged injuries is not determinative, it is relevant to the consideration of whether there was force used and, if so, whether the alleged force was reasonable.

Now the Constitution must not be trivialized, the use of force is not uncommon or unusual in the course of restraining an individual. Not every push or shove by a police officer constitutes excessive force, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the peace and quiet of this courtroom.⁸ Minor scrapes, bumps or bruises potentially could occur, often unintended, during any arrest or stop and frisk, and an officer cannot be held liable for every such incident.⁹

You must allow for the fact that police officers are forced to work in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. They must make split-second judgments about their actions and about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.¹⁰ The question is only whether the officer's actions are objectively reasonable in light of all the facts and circumstances confronting him. In this regard, you are not to decide if the

⁶ Adapted from the instructions given by Hon. Judge Donald E. Walter in Rocky Williams v. City of New York, et al., 01 Civ. 4146 (EDNY).

⁷ Plumhoff v. Rickard, 134 S. Ct. 2012, 2020 (2014) (citing Graham, 490 U.S. at 396).

⁸ Graham, 490 U.S. at 396

⁹ Adapted from the instructions given by Hon. Judge Barbara S. Jones in Pope v. Buttner, 10 CV 4118 (S.D.N.Y. – delivered March 7, 2012); and instructions given by Hon. Judge Andrew J. Peck in Tsesarskaya v. City of New York, et al., 11 CV 4897 (S.D.N.Y. – delivered on June 13, 2012).

¹⁰ Taken from the instructions given by the Hon. Judge Tucker L. Melançon in Fryer v. Zhen, et al., 10 CV 5879 (E.D.N.Y. – delivered on September 21, 2011).

least amount of force was used but rather you are only to decide if the force that was used, if any, was reasonable.¹¹

Because police officers are often forced to make split second judgments about the amount of force that is necessary in a given situation, the “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.¹² You are not to consider the officer’s underlying intent or motivation.¹³ I also instruct you that negligence does not violate the Fourth Amendment. Therefore, you should not consider whether or not the police officer may have negligently or carelessly created an otherwise objectively reasonable need to use force.¹⁴

Defendants deny that they subjected the plaintiff to excessive force. Therefore, you must first determine whether the plaintiff has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the acts alleged by him took place. If your answers are no, then your deliberations are over and you must bring back a verdict for the defendants on this claim. If your answers are yes, then in determining whether the acts of the defendants caused the plaintiff to suffer the loss of a federal right, you must determine whether the amount of force used was that which a reasonable officer would have employed under similar circumstances.

¹¹ Taken from the instructions given by the Hon. Judge Brian M. Cogan in Gilliard v. Kibel, et al., 10 CV 5247 (E.D.N.Y.); see also instructions given by Hon. Judge Fredric Block in Stanczyk v. City of New York, et al., 11 CV 0249 (E.D.N.Y. – delivered on March 19, 2013).

¹² See instructions given by Hon. Judge J. Paul Oetken in Choi v. Murdocco, 10 CV 6617 (S.D.N.Y. – delivered November 13, 2012).

¹³ Graham, 490 U.S. at 396.

¹⁴ See Daniels v. William Sylvesters, 474 U.S. 327 (1986); Davidson v. Cannon, 474 U.S. 344 (1986); Coakley v. Jaffe, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 26073, at *2 (2d Cir. 2000); Solana v. New York City Dep’t of Corr., 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 161252, at *7 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (ARR).

3. *Intent*

As set forth above, to find a deprivation of a constitutional right for purposes of section 1983, a plaintiff must establish not only (a) that the defendants committed the acts alleged and (b) that those acts caused plaintiff to suffer the loss of a constitutional right, but also (c) that in performing the alleged acts, that the defendants acted intentionally or recklessly.

An act is intentional if it is done knowingly — that is, if it is done voluntarily and deliberately and not because of mistake, accident, negligence, or another innocent reason. An act is reckless if done in conscious disregard of its known probable consequences.

In determining whether the defendants acted with the requisite knowledge or recklessness, you should remember that while witnesses may see and hear and so be able to give direct evidence of what a person does or fails to do, there is no way of looking into a person's mind. Therefore, you have to depend on what was done and what the people involved said was in their minds and your belief or disbelief with respect to those facts.

Finally, it is not necessary to find that the defendants specifically intended to deprive plaintiff of his civil rights in order to find in favor of that plaintiff. Again, plaintiff will have established a deprivation of a constitutional right for purposes of Section 1983 if you find that in performing the acts that caused the loss of plaintiff's constitutional right, the defendants acted intentionally or recklessly, as I have explained the meaning of those terms.

2. SECOND ELEMENT: PROXIMATE CAUSE

The second element that plaintiff must prove is that defendants' acts were a proximate cause of the injuries plaintiff sustained. Proximate cause means that there must be a sufficient causal connection between the act or omission of a defendant and any injury or damage sustained by plaintiff. If you find that any of defendant's acts or omissions were a

substantial factor in bringing about or actually causing plaintiff's injury, that is, if the injury was a *reasonably foreseeable* consequence of any of defendants' acts or omissions, then defendants' acts or omissions were a proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries. If an injury was a direct result or a reasonably probable consequence of defendants' acts or omissions, it was proximately caused by such acts or omissions. Stated another way, if a defendants' act or omission had such an effect in producing the injury that reasonable persons would regard it as being a cause of the injury, then the act or omission is a proximate cause.

In order to recover damages for any injury, plaintiff must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that his injury would not have occurred without the acts or omissions of one or more of the defendants. If you find that the defendants has proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that plaintiff complains about an injury that would have occurred even in the absence of defendants' acts or omissions, you must find that the defendants did not proximately cause plaintiff's injury.

A proximate cause need not always be the nearest cause either in time or space. In addition, there may be more than one proximate cause of an injury. Many factors or the conduct of two or more people may operate at the same time, either independently or together to cause an injury. The defendants are not liable if he did not cause plaintiff's injuries or if plaintiff's injuries were caused by a new or independent source that intervened between the defendants' acts or omissions and plaintiff's injuries and produced a result that was not immediately foreseeable by defendants.¹⁵

¹⁵ Defendants maintain that the defense of qualified immunity is a matter of law for the Court to decide. Accordingly, defendants reserve the right to submit special interrogatories and/or questions concerning qualified immunity after the close of plaintiff's case-in-chief and at the conclusion of trial.

PART III: DAMAGES

General Instructions¹⁶

If you find that the plaintiff has proved, by a preponderance of the evidence, all of the elements of his claims for relief, you must then decide if he suffered any injuries as a result of the violation of his rights.

The fact that I am giving you instructions on damages does not mean that you must reach the issue of damages. You should not reach the issue of damages unless you find that the plaintiff has established liability on his claims. Also, just because I give you instructions on damages does not mean that I have any opinion about liability. It is for you alone to decide whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiff.

Additionally, federal law provides for a separate award of attorneys' fees should the plaintiff prevail in this case. The award of attorneys' fees in such circumstances is a matter to be determined by the Court. Accordingly, if you award any damages to the plaintiff, you should not take into consideration the fees that the plaintiff may have to pay his attorneys.¹⁷

Plaintiff is entitled to only one recovery, if at all, sufficient to reasonably compensate him for his injuries. I therefore instruct you that if you find that plaintiff has prevailed on more than one claim, you may not award additional compensatory damages for the same injury. You should award an amount of compensatory damages equal to the total damages you believe will fairly and justly compensate plaintiff for the separate injuries he suffered. But you should not compensate plaintiff for the same injury twice simply because you find defendants liable for multiple claims.

¹⁶ Adapted from MARTIN A. SCHWARTZ & GEORGE C. PRATT, Section 1983 Litigation: Jury Instructions, Instruction § 18.01.2 (2005 Supplement).

¹⁷ Adapted from the instructions given by the Hon. Judge Lewis A. Kaplan in Manigault v. Police Officer Brown, et al., 11 CV 4307 (S.D.N.Y. July 18, 2012).

This case involves multiple defendants. Therefore, you must be careful to award damages only against the defendant or defendants that the plaintiff has proved are liable for that injury. The fact that the plaintiff proves that one defendant is liable does not necessarily mean that the other defendants are also liable. Each defendant is entitled to a separate and individual consideration of his liability without regard to your decisions on any other defendant. If the plaintiff proves that a particular defendant is liable and responsible for a particular injury, you must impose damages for that particular injury upon that particular defendant. Keep in mind, however, that plaintiff can recover only once for his injury, because the law disallows double recoveries.¹⁸

Should you decide that the plaintiff has proved a claim by a preponderance of the evidence, you must consider awarding two types of damages: compensatory damages and nominal damages. I will explain the law concerning each of these types of damages to you.

Compensatory Damages¹⁹

If you return a verdict for the plaintiff, then you may award him such sum of money as you believe will fairly and justly compensate him for any injury you believe he actually sustained as a direct consequence of the conduct of the defendant. These damages are called compensatory damages. The purpose of compensatory damages is to make the plaintiff whole – that is, to compensate the plaintiff for the damage that he has proven by a preponderance of the credible evidence.

¹⁸ Adapted from MARTIN A. SCHWARTZ & GEORGE C. PRATT, Section 1983 Litigation: Jury Instructions, Instruction § 18.06.1 (2009 Supplement).

¹⁹ Unless otherwise cited, all paragraphs in this section, entitled “Compensatory Damages”, were adapted from MARTIN A. SCHWARTZ & GEORGE C. PRATT, Section 1983 Litigation: Jury Instructions, Instruction § 18.01.1 (2005 Supplement).

Compensatory damages are not allowed as a punishment and cannot be imposed or increased to penalize the defendant. You should not award compensatory damages for speculative injuries, but only for those injuries which the plaintiff has actually suffered, or that the plaintiff is reasonably likely to suffer in the future.

Moreover, you shall award actual damages only for those injuries that you find plaintiff has proven by a preponderance of credible evidence to have been the direct result of conduct by the defendant you have found liable. That is, you may not simply award actual damages for any injury suffered by plaintiff — you must award actual damages only for those injuries that are a direct result of actions by the defendant, and that are a direct result of conduct by the defendant that was a violation of plaintiff's rights.

If you decide to award compensatory damages, you should be guided by dispassionate common sense. Computing damages may be difficult, but you must not let that difficulty lead you to engage in arbitrary guesswork. On the other hand, the law does not require that the plaintiff prove the amount of his losses with mathematical precision, but only with as much definiteness and accuracy as the circumstances permit.

You must use sound discretion in fixing an award of damages, drawing reasonable inferences where you find them appropriate from the facts and circumstances.

Plaintiff may not recover for any injury that existed prior to the incidents at issue, or for any injury from which he suffered that was not caused by the violation of his rights at issue here. You may, however, compensate the plaintiff to the extent that you find that he was further injured by defendant's violations of his rights.

Actual damages must not be based on speculation or sympathy. They must be based on the evidence presented at trial, and only on that evidence.

There is no claim in this case that the plaintiff sustained any loss of income or other economic loss. So, in calculating compensatory damages, you may not include any amount for such losses.

Nominal Damages²⁰

If you return a verdict in the plaintiff's favor on his claim for excessive force, but find that he failed to meet his burden of proving, by a preponderance of the credible evidence, that he suffered any actual injury, then you must return an award of damages in some nominal or token amount, not to exceed the sum of one dollar. Nominal damages are the law's way of recognizing that constitutional rights must be scrupulously observed, even when constitutional violations have not been shown to have caused actual injury.

Nominal damages may be awarded when the plaintiff has been deprived of a constitutional right but has suffered no actual damages as a natural consequence of that deprivation. The mere fact that a constitutional deprivation occurred is an injury to the person entitled to enjoy that right, even when no actual damages flow from the deprivation. Smith v. Wade, 461 U.S. 30, 52-56 (1983). Therefore, if you find that the plaintiff has suffered no injury as a result of the defendant's conduct other than the fact of a constitutional deprivation, you must award nominal damages not to exceed one dollar.

²⁰ MARTIN A. SCHWARTZ & GEORGE C. PRATT, Section 1983 Litigation: Jury Instructions, Instruction § 18.03.1 (2005 Supplement).

Punitive Damages²¹

Damages: Final Word

Again, let me repeat that the fact that I have instructed you as to the proper measure of damages should not be considered as intimating that I have any view as to which party is entitled to your verdict in this case. Instructions as to the measure of damages are required to be given for your guidance in the event you should find that any actual damages were proved by a preponderance of the evidence by plaintiff in this case according to the instructions I have given to you.

PART IV. CONCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS

Selection of Foreperson; Right to See Exhibits and Hear Testimony:

Communications with the Court

You will shortly retire to the jury room to begin your deliberations. As soon as you get to the jury room, please select one of your number as the foreperson, to preside over your deliberations and to serve as your spokesperson if you need to communicate with the Court.

You will be bringing with you into the jury room a copy of my instructions of law. I will shortly send you as well a verdict form on which to record your verdict. [If you want to see any of the exhibits, please send me a note requesting the exhibits you'd like to review.]

If you want any of the testimony, that can also be provided, either in transcript or readback form. But, please remember that it is not always easy to locate what you might want, so be as specific as you possibly can be in requesting portions of testimony.

²¹ Defendants object to a punitive damages charge as the evidence does not support any inference that the defendants acted wantonly or in willful disregard of plaintiff's rights. Should the Court deem a punitive damage charge appropriate, defendants reserve the right to submit further instructions addressing this claim.

Any of your requests, in fact any communication with the Court, should be made to me in writing, signed by your foreperson, and given to the marshal, who will be available outside the jury room throughout your deliberations. After consulting with counsel, I will respond to any question or request you have as promptly as possible, either in writing or by having you return to the courtroom so that I can speak with you in person.

Verdict; Need for Unanimity; Duty to Consult

You should not, however, tell me or anyone else how the jury stands on any issue until you reached your verdict and recorded it on your verdict form.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, after consideration, with your fellow jurors, of the evidence in the case; and your verdict must be unanimous. In deliberating, bear in mind that while each juror is entitled to his or her opinion, each should exchange views with his or her fellow jurors. That is the very purpose of jury deliberation: to discuss and consider the evidence; to listen to the arguments of fellow jurors; to present your individual views; to consult with one another; and to reach a verdict based solely and wholly on the evidence.

If, after carefully considering all the evidence and the arguments of your fellow jurors, you entertain a conscientious view that differs from the others, you are not to yield your view simply because you are outnumbered. On the other hand, you should not hesitate to change or modify an earlier opinion that, after discussion with your fellow jurors, no longer persuades you.

In short, the verdict must reflect each juror's conscientious determination and it must also be unanimous.

Dated: New York, New York
January 11, 2016

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